

Mechanics Advocate

A WEEKLY PAPER, DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE WORKINGMAN, AND THE ELEVATION OF LABOR.

JOHN TANNER,

Honor and Shame from no condition rise;
Act well your part, there all the Honor lies.

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Selected Poetry.

Time and Man.

BY BOWRING.

On! on! our moments hurry by,
Like shadows of a passing cloud,
Till general darkness wraps the sky.
And man sleeps senseless in his shroud
He sports, he trifles time away,
Till time is his to waste no more,
Heedless he hears the surges play;
And then is dashed upon the shore.
He has no thought of coming days,
Though they alone deserve his thought;
And so the heedless wanderer strays,
And treasures nought and gathers nought,
Though wisdom speak—his ear is dull;
Though virtue smiles—he sees her not;
His cup of vanity is full;
And all besides forgone—forgot.

Let us Hope for Brighter Days.

Let us hope for brighter days!
We have struggled long together,
Hoping till the summer's rays,
Might succeed the wintry weather;
Hoping till the summer came,
That to us seem'd winter still,—
Summer—winter—all the same!
To our hearts so cold and chill.

Let us hope for brighter days!
Surely they must come at last,
And we see the solar rays,
When the storm has hurried past;
So as, 'mid the storm, we know
That the sunbeam will succeed,
Let us not our hope forego
In our darkest hour of need.

Domestic Peace.

BY COLERIDGE.

Tell me on what holy ground
May domestic peace be found?
Haleyon—daughter of the skies!
Far on fearful wing she flies
From the tyrant's scepter'd state,
From the rebel's noisy hate.

In a cottage vale she dwells,
Listening to the Sabbath bells,
While all around her steps are seen
Spotless Honor's meeker mein;
Love, the sire of pleasing fears,
Sorrow, smiling through her tears;
And, mindful of the past employ,
Memory, bosom spring of joy.

Empire of Woman.

Her might is gentleness—she winneth sway
By a soft word, and a softer look;
Where she, the gentle loving one, hath failed,
The proud or stern might never yet succeed.
Strength, power, and majesty belong to man,
They make the glory native to his line,
But sweetness is a woman's attribute;
By that she has reigned, and by that will reign.
There have been some who with a mightier mind
Have won dominion, but they never won
The dearer empire of the beautiful:
Sweetest sovereigns of their native loveliness.

The Gold Mania in California.

We copy the following letter from a late number of the *Washington Union*, giving an account of the gold mine excitement in California:

U. S. NAVY AGENCY, }
Monterey, California, July 1, 1848. }

SIR: Since my last letter to you, written in San Francisco, I have visited the "Placer," or gold region of California, and found it all it had been represented to me. My anticipations were fully realized. The part I visited was the south fork of the river American, which joins the Sacramento at Suter's Fort, or two miles from it. This river has its North and South Forks, branching more than 20 miles from Fort Suter. On these two forks there are over 1,000 people digging and washing for gold.

On Bear Creek and Hulo Creek, branches of Feather River, many are now beginning to work. It is supposed that the banks and bottoms of all these small streams contain vast quantities of gold, and that the valleys between them are rich with the same metal. The people are now working at many places; some are eighty miles from others. The place I visited was about a league in extent; on this were about fifty tents; many have not even this covering. At one tent, belonging to eight single men, I remained two or three days. These men had two machines made in a day, from 80 to 100 feet, inch boards, and very roughly put together. Their form was something like a child's cradle, without the ends; at one end there was a movable sieve or rack to wash down the dirt and shake off the stones.

Holes were made in the bottom of the machine to catch the gold this wash stopped, and this was scraped out hourly. These two machines gathered each day I was present, three-fourths to one pound each, being three or four ounces of gold per man. These men had worked one week with tin pans; the last week with the machine. I saw the result of the first day's work of two brothers, (Americans,) one had seven dollars, the other eighty-two; they worked on the same five yards of land; one, however, worked less than the whole day. Their plan, like hundreds of others, was first with a pick and shovel, clear off two feet of the top earth, then put in a tin pan or wooden bowl a shovel of dirt, go into running water, with the hand stir up the dirt and heave out the stones, until they have remaining a spoonful of emery or black sand, containing one to five dollars. This can be done once or twice a day.

Each day is causing some saving of labor by the improvements in the rough machines now in use. The day I left, some small companies of five to eight men had machines from which they anticipate \$500 to \$600 a day. There certainly must this day be at work on the different Placers, several hundreds of Americans and others, who are cleaning one ounce of gold a day. I have this week seen in Monterey a Californian, who shows \$400 of gold from the labor of one week; much of it was the size of wheat. I myself weighed one piece from his bag, and found the weight an even ounce. He, like many others, only went up to the gold regions to see the place, borrowed tools, worked a few days, and came home to show his labor, and take up brothers and consins and provisions. Flour at the "Placer" is scarce at \$16 per 100 lbs. At almost this price it must continue, as people are forsaking their fields. I do not think I am exaggerating in estimating the amount of gold obtained on the rivers I have mentioned at ten thousand dollars a day, for the last few days. There is every reason to believe the amount will not this season (unless the washers are driven from their work by sickness) be any less. In this case the addition of workmen now joining the first ones, and the emigrants from the Atlantic States we shall have

in October and December, will soon swell the value of California gold that will be washed out to an unheard value.

"Many who have seen the 'Placer,' think it will last thirty or forty years. I should think that it would afford work two or three years to many thousands of people, and may for many years, as I cannot calculate the extent of country having gold. The working of quicksilver mines, like everything else, is stopped; three-fourths of the houses in the town of San Francisco are shut up. Houses in Monterey are being closed this week; the volunteer companies of Sonoma and San Francisco have lost several men by desertion.

Under the present excitement, a ship-of-war or any other vessel lying at anchor in San Francisco would lose many men. In that town there is hardly a mechanic remaining. I expect the same in Monterey in two weeks. Both newspapers have stopped. All or nearly all the hotels are shut up. One of my clerks, who received \$500 and board, now receives in his store, near New Helvetia, (Suter's Fort,) \$100 per month; my others are fast closing their books to leave me. In fact, I find myself, or shall this month, without a clerk, carpenter, or servant, and all my houses, formerly rented, given up to me. In two weeks Monterey will be nearly without inhabitants. I am, with much respect,

THOS. O. LARKIN.

Com. THOS. AP. C. JONES.

Specimens of Fossils.

Mr. Dexter Marsh, of Groehfield, Ct., has been engaged for several years in tracing the fossil footprints in the Connecticut valley. He has in his possession upwards of eight hundred specimens, besides having furnished several to individuals in this and other countries. The following facts will throw some light upon the subject:

"In some cases these specimens are so distinct as not only to show the impression of the toes, but the perfect impression of the skin. He has perfect tracks of quadrupeds, which are so small that half a dime will cover the entire foot; and again, others of birds, that measure half a yard in length.

"He has sometimes followed the tracks of a bird thirty or forty feet in a solid rock, the tracks being at first faint, as if on hard soil; then more distinct, as if imprinted on the sand at the water's edge, and finally sinking in the mud and disappearing in the water. He has one slab, four or five inches thick, on which the tracks appear more at right lines upon the surface; but on splitting into five layers, they grow more and more distinct, till the lower slab shows where the foot rested, just as if, when the stone was in a state of mud, the bird trod to the bottom of it, and on withdrawing the foot the mud closed up.

Encourage Your Own.

Mankind are so constituted that they must live in societies, that they must be mutually dependant upon each other, and being thus dependant, it becomes a duty to assist each other. Now there are ten thousand ways of assisting each other, but for brevity's sake we will mention only a few of them. One way is, when a fellow being is actually sick, helpless and in distress, to go forward, like a Christian, and give him, as far as you can reasonably, what you are able, if it is your personal attention and supplies that he needs. Another way is, when you see a neighbor striving honestly, industriously and patiently to accomplish a work of business, which will injure no one and please him, and add to the comforts of himself and family, encourage

him. Encouragement may be negative or positive. Negative encouragement, is to lay no obstacles in his way, and this is oftentimes serviceable to him. Positive encouragement, is to commend him to others—to purchase his products when you need, instead of sending off a distance for the same article, not a whit better. Encourage your own—that is, your children—encourage your neighbor—encourage those of your county—encourage those of your State—and encourage those of your nation. There is a miserable propensity in too many to put down those who are beginning in business near us, and who, with small capital and feeble means, are striving, against every disadvantage, to accomplish their designs; while at the same time they will patronise, by their praise and their money, some distant manufacturer of the same article. This is not right. Encourage your own. We know of a young man in our county, who has been at work some time in getting up an establishment of his own for the manufacture of wooden ware of various kinds, such as hoe-handles, mop-handles, clothe-pins, and such like exceedingly useful articles. He has invented machinery of different kinds, and with commendable perseverance pushed his way along, until he can turn out his articles with "neatness and despatch;" but, he complains that the good people of Maine are loth to purchase of him on such terms as will enable him to profit by his labors. That most of the traders who keep such articles, prefer sending to Boston and paying cash for identically such articles, rather than to take his and pay cash. The excuse they give is, that they have a bill of goods put up, and they may as well have these things put in, and pay in three or four months for the whole. This is not a good excuse. Suppose we should all say to the trader in our neighborhood—"Oh, we may as well get our supplies where you do, and pay for the whole in a lump." How would he prosper? Encourage your own. If your neighbor can supply you with an article, as good every way, and as cheap every way, buy of him, in preference to sending off hundreds or thousands of miles. You not only thus serve yourself as well, but you help your neighbor. You mutually assist each other. You encourage your own. —*Maine Farmer.*

MR. EDITOR:—While perusing the "Spirit of Freedom," I begin to learn some of the causes of the degradation of those who labor and particularly of our sex.

I see by a calculation in your paper a few weeks ago that a land speculator can by purchasing a township of land from Government and retailing it at \$7.50 per acre make a profit of \$100,000, and by laying out a "hacienda" on it he may clear \$40,000 more, and that in all parts of the country the people are fleeced in the same proportion; first, by being prevented from working to advantage, and second, by being compelled to remain idle or make gewgaws for their masters, and third, by paying a large share of their earnings for ground payments or rents to the landlords as well as to the lawyers, who when our fathers or husbands die or rather are killed by anxiety and hard work, "make a settlement of what little misfortune may have left us."

Where do the "lords of creation" get the right to lord it over us so unmercifully? Is it a law of God or man which consigns thousands of us to poverty and infamy? I have just been trying to calculate how many years a seamstress must work to earn the one hundred and forty thousand dollars of the above calculation.—Their average wages in Cleveland does not amount to over two dollars per week, and it is next to impossible for one of us to save fifty dollars per year. But suppose one of us to have no sickness, and work every day for a year, and that she don't get cheated of her pay, and gets cash instead of orders, and actually saves fifty dollars, it would require her to work at that rate for 2,800 years to clear as much as the speculator could on the township. But what does the landlord do to give it all this value? Nothing. The working men and women do all, and the land sharks lie with their mouths wide open gulping down every thing which comes in their way.

It is an easy matter for some to tell us to "go to work and buy a home," but it is about as difficult for one of us who get such low wages and take so much of our pay in orders to buy a deed as for a black slave to buy her freedom. When I hear poor men speak lightly of National Reform, I almost conclude they are only fit to be slaves and that this earth is ever to be a hell for working men and women.

A young man who can look forward to the time when he may become a husband or parent—who can look on contented and see himself robbed by speculators of that which should keep his family comfortable and independent—who can contemplate his children being doomed to hopeless poverty and infamy without doing something to prevent it, don't deserve the name of man.

Brothers and Sisters who toil for a living, who like myself feel the evils of society—it is our duty to help this cause—duty to ourselves, our country, our God, demand our action. It is not enough to assent to truth; we should do something to make it known to others.—*Every one should help*—should take a National Reform paper—lend it to our neighbors to read, and then send it off to some friend at a distance.

We have been long enough amused with trifles—dreaming over useless romance. Let us now have the reality. A home for every family is worth talking about. When that happy time arrives, there will not be so many old bachelors or old maids in the world; and then we all may enjoy the blessings of home! sweet home!—*Cor. of the Spirit of Freedom.*

The Rights of Labor.

We ask the attention of our readers of all classes to the following article, copied from the Philadelphia Public Ledger. There is much, very much, in the article worthy of the candid consideration of every right thinking and reflecting mind. We do not concur in every opinion expressed in the article, yet, in the main, it has our unqualified approval.

We are glad that the attention of the press and of those that are truly philanthropic is being turned to the actual producers of the wealth of the world; and we hope that the time is hastening on when the producers—the laborers—will receive a larger share for themselves, and when the profits will not all go into the hands of the capitalists; but when they shall be more equally divided between those who furnish the means, and those who by their labor and skill make the articles they manufacture valuable.

The wages of the laborer must be in proportion to the profits of the investment in the business in which he labors. If an establishment makes ten, fifteen or twenty per cent on the capital invested, the labor should be and is rightfully entitled to be paid more than a mere living for his work.

There are many laborers who do not receive over seventy-five cents a day for their labor. This at 300 working days in the year is \$225, and out of this house rent, wood, provisions, clothing, and all incidental expenses, &c., must be paid. We believe the labor of every man ought to be paid in proportion to the value of the labor performed—in proportion to the price and the profit of and on the article manufactured.

The laborer should be intelligent, diligent, prudent, industrious and economical, and should make use of every means to elevate his own social condition and that of his family and of his fellow men.

Read the following and reflect upon its truths:

THE RIGHTS OF LABOR.—The majority of legislators and political economists never seem to have thought that labor had any rights beyond payment of its wages, and that these ought to be the lowest consistent with mere animal necessity. The world has always been governed by those who created nothing, consequently the world has always been divided between two classes, the producers and the receivers, the latter, who govern, of course taking the largest share in the division of produce. The merchant creates nothing. He neither raises nor makes any article which he buys or sells, nor builds, nor loads and unloads, nor navigates the ship which carries his merchandise, nor builds the store-houses which contain it. A merchant exports flour and shoes, and imports silk. The wheat is raised by the farmer, and ground by the miller, and transported by the teamster or boatman, and stowed by the stevedore and sailors; and the shoes made by the mechanic, are transported and stowed by the same persons; and the silk, raised and manufactured by peasantry and mechanics, is transported by laborers. The whole business of creation, transportation and distribution is performed by labor, in no part of which does the merchant raise a finger. Yet the merchant is "clad in scarlet and fine linen and fares sumptuously every day," while each of these laborers, from beginning to the end of the chain, gets a comfortable subsistence at most, and in most cases, a bare supply of wants merely animal. A manufacturer or mill owner, and a banker and financier, are in the same condition with the merchant, doing nothing, and receiving largely the fruits raised and gathered by others. Nobility or landed aristocracy occupy the same position, receiving much and doing nothing. Yet are all countries,

our own not excepted, governed by the receiving, and not by the producing classes.

Each of the selling class will answer that, the world must be so governed, because the producing class are not sufficiently enlightened to govern it. Admitting this, we ask why? The answer is, that labor has neither time nor money to spend for education, because its whole energies must be devoted to mere subsistence. And so the world is governed by one portion, because this portion, monopolizing the fruits which they have produced, deprive the producing portion of all power to qualify themselves for the task of government.—"You must be content with your degraded condition, because we have prevented you from qualifying yourselves for anything better." This is a melancholy truth, however loudly it may proclaim the injustice and inhumanity of the robbing and governing class.

The world being thus governed, what should we expect? Ample protection to the governing class, none to the governed. And this is precisely the existing condition of society, in every civilized country. In our country, we find a multitude of laws for the protection of land and other real estate; a multitude of laws for the protection of commerce; a multitude of laws for the protection of banks, paper money, due, which was made without especial reference to labor, for all contracts; and the laws for the protection of soldiers and sailors occupy a small space in the statute books, in comparison with those for the protection of officers. A few years ago, some laws were made in England for the protection of labor in factories, in loud and long opposition from all the employers of such labor. A ten hour law for the protection of labor was enacted in New Hampshire, about two years ago; and according to the clamorous prediction of employers, this law would overthrow society from its foundations. Pennsylvania has lately followed the example of New Hampshire. And not only was the project resolutely resisted in the legislature, but since its adoption it has been obstinately resisted in practical application. If laborers strike for higher wages, society rings with complaints against disorderly and factious combinations.—If employers combine to reduce wages, or to defeat a law for the protection of labor, we hear no complaints, but hear abundance of condolence and sympathy for suffering, ruined, starving capitalists and employers.

Such is society in civilized countries. It produced the extremity of misery in France, which ended in the revolution and general confiscation of 1789. It has starved millions to death in England and Ireland, and may end in revolution and general confiscation there. It has produced extensive misery in Germany and Italy, and may reach the same termination there. And if such general confiscation should ensue, it would be merely a repetition of ancient proceedings. The rotten Roman Empire fell amid general confiscation by the barbarians. Saxon England fell under general confiscation by the Normans. The rotten Greek Empire fell under general confiscation by the Turks. If the chartists and repealers should overthrow the British aristocracy, could the great land-holders, and the great fund-holders, whether nobles, priests, or capitalists, escape extensive confiscation? We are no apologists of sudden and extensive robbery. Neither are we of that slow but sure robbery which ensues from partial legislation which has prevailed, and still prevails in all civilized countries, our own not excepted. We have not yet reached the present condition of England. But under existing systems we shall do so, and therefore shall reach in due time, the extensive confiscation of the Roman, Greek and French Empires.—To prevent the sudden robbery by wholesale, we must endeavor to prevent the slow, systematic robbery by retail. The French are now reaping the fruits of their general confiscation in 1789. Through laws for the sub-division of land, the creation of a new landed aristocracy has been prevented. And though property escaped taxation under the corrupt system of Louis Philippe, the Republican Government are now legislating to transfer taxation from labor to property. Let us be wise in time, and by preventing the growth of aristocracies, arrest the necessity of that awful remedy, confiscation. If the few rob the many, till the many begin to starve, nature will assert her rights, and a new distribution will be made.

Removing the cause, we shall prevent the effect.—Restraining monopolies and protecting labor, we shall prevent the growth of aristocrats and paupers. Our ten hour law should be sustained; and to sustain it, the whole community should make a common cause against those who would virtually repeal it by suppressing labor. Hundreds of women are now without employment, because their employers will not obey this ten hour law. Shall they be left to starve in contending for their rights under the law, or shall the employers be allowed to set the law at defiance? A little aid in season will enable them to obtain justice. If they

yield, the laborers in all the factories will be compelled to do the same, and the law will be defeated. If they persevere, the employers will yield, and the law be sustained. But they must not be permitted to starve while contending for their rights. We have abundance of sympathy for the Irish, and can afford large sums to change the religion of foreigners. Have we none for our own countrymen, our neighbors, struggling in our midst for that justice which the law awards, but which avarice denies? Let us see who will contribute anything for their relief?

Practical Workingmen for Legislators.

We are inclined to the belief that even our workingmen are not sufficiently impressed with the importance of electing practical workingmen to the State and National Legislatures. Lawyers, Physicians and Capitalists do not know the wants, or if they are told them, do not care anything about the laborer, more than to do just enough to blind their eyes so that they will keep them in power. They often make great pretensions to a love for the "dear people." They are dear to them just so far as they are willing to be made instruments to gratify their love of gain, of power or place. Let all the laboring men of the country sit down and look over carefully the doings of their "servants," and see where and when they have spent a day in debating, framing and passing a bill which should essentially benefit the laboring part of community. For every hour thus spent, you will find months in behalf of capital. In fact, we may say that there is no legislation for labor. It is all for capital. The political machinery of the country is so completely under the control of capitalists, and the "learned professions," so completely the dupes of capital, or its slaves, that when a legislator is to be chosen, he must come from the aristocratic idlers, or from some "professional" men under their control. This is the reason why capital has all legislation in its favor. There is but one substantial remedy for this. *Mechanics or practical working men must be sent to the Legislature.* There are plenty of practical farmers, mechanics and workingmen who have all the requisite qualifications for such an office, and who well understand the wants of the people. We know men who work at day labor in this city who would make better legislators for the State or Nation—would do more for the real good of the country, than any lawyer ever sent from this place. They would do this simply because they know better the wants of that portion of that community who produce all the wealth of all classes. This class once permanently benefited, and it would run through all grades of society. Our non-producers have legislated wrong end foremost. They have granted the privilege to the rich to more effectually oppress the poor; instead of protecting labor as the grand foundation of all prosperity. They have instituted tariffs which impose an indirect tax upon the poverty of the land, while it imposes none on property. It makes the *Lazarus* of society pay as much for government support as the *Cæsar*. It makes war for the benefit of capital. When the tariff is becoming unpopular, as peace will always make it, a war is got up—a few or many thousand human beings, from among the down-trodden laboring classes, are killed off that an excuse may be made for perpetuating the tariff for the benefit of the cottonocracy, and other manufacturing interests of the country. All this the consumer has to pay—the poor as much as the rich, and oftentimes the man who toils for 75 cents a day pays more revenue than his neighbor who is a millionaire. We would ask the mechanics and workingmen if they think this state of things would have come to pass had the laborer been equally and fairly represented in our legislative halls? To this no laboring man will find but one answer. We call, then, upon the mechanic—upon him who wields the sledge and moulds the glowing iron—upon the hardy sons of Crispin—the strong armed layer of our city's walls—the skilful workman who finishes the inner halls of wealth and fashion, and upon him who wields the shovel, the spade, the hoe—upon him who follows the plow, and every body that earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, to arouse to action, and send men to legislate for them who know, and dare battle for the rights of labor.

From the Geneva Gazette.

The Ten Hour Bill.

Last week there was held at the Court House in Rochester a large and enthusiastic meeting of working men, for the purpose of concerting and adopting measures to secure the passage of the ten hour bill by the next Legislature. This act of justice to the noble-hearted sons of toil, was, as might have been expected, from the elements which composed the last Legisla-

ture, defeated in the Assembly. It is high time that legislation should step in and prevent the further aggressions of capital upon labor. Far be it from us to attempt to produce a prejudice of one class of society against another, but when we know that human life is in the one scale, and mammon in the other, we can not hesitate to throw our entire influence in behalf of our race. Justice demands that the iron arm of the capitalist-oppressor should be arrested, and that the law instead of being continued as the engine of oppression, should become the ægis of the working man. We shall hereafter give the vote of the last Assembly on this question, when it will be seen that the two otherwise estimable gentlemen who represented Ontario County, had not the moral courage to stand up in behalf of the mechanics and laborers by whose votes they were elected to office.

Description of the Rio Bravo.

Imagine four of the crookedest things in the world; then imagine four more twice as crooked; then fancy to yourself a river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this almighty crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together—but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in; and the fish are all in the whirlpools at the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, and light on the same side they started from, being deceived by the different crooks! Indeed you may be deceived when you think you see across it, and some of the b'boys say it is so darned twisted there isn't but one side to it.

Some acute medical philosopher publishes that chloroform may be used successfully in treating every form of cholera. "Well, really," said an old lady, raising her specs after reading this announcement. "Use choleryform for every form of cholery—that proves what I have allus learn, that the hair of the dog will cure the bite."

New Inventions.

New Steam Engine.

The Glasgow Saturday Post describes an important improvement, which has recently been effected on the steam engine, by John M'Dowall, esq., of the Walkinshaw Foundry, Johnston. Mr. M'Dowall, it is very well known, has produced a very great variety of inventions for the improvement of machinery, and among others, that of the piston, which has long since been spread over the world, and cannot be seen without being associated with his name. This last, but curious invention, is a small engine, designated the "Parallel-opiped," simply and compactly got up, and, to all appearance, like a steam chest—the whole of the work being wrought in the inside, nothing without being in motion except the governor and a shaft, which proceeds from one side of the chest, to be connected to whatever gearing it may be employed to drive. A stranger would take it to be an iron box, so little it resembles the common form of the engine. The advantages the "Parallel-opiped" possesses over the ordinary construction of the high-pressure steam engine, as enumerated by the Post, are these: First, it may be purchased at half the cost; second, it occupies only one-fifth the space, and is less than one-fourth in weight; third, its portability, or the ease with which it may be carried about from place to place. This curious little engine has a sweet motion, and, when at work, will scarcely be heard going, having little or no friction; it is less liable than others to get out of repair, and can, we are informed, be made to any power. It is admirably adapted to agricultural ends, and is specially recommended for screw propellers, sawing machinery, pumping water, and hauling coals, or for any other purpose where high-pressure steam is used. An engine of this description, and of 6-horse power, could almost be borne about on a man's back, and is, perhaps, as splendid a piece of ingenuity as has been achieved since the days of Watt.

List of Patents



Issued from the U. S. Patent Office,

For the week ending Sept. 19, 1848.

To James K. Howe, of New York, N. Y., for improved theory of Construction of Vessels. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Thomas B. Smith, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Refrigerators. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Henry A. Stearns, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for improvement in sizing and drying Cotton Baling. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Lewis Kirk, of Reading, Pa., for improved Steam Hammer. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Anthony H. Austin, of Baltimore, Md., for improvement in Ice Cream Freezers. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Charles H. Van Dorn, of St. Louis, Mo., for improved Apparatus for Rotting Hemp. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Samuel Bentz, of Boonsboro, Md., for improvement in Hulling wheat preparatory to grinding. Patent dated 4th March, 1848.—(antedated.)

To James M. Evarts, of New Haven, Conn., for improved Window Sash Fastener. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To E. H. Penfield, of Middletown, Conn., for improved Metallic Grummet. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Charles Griford, of Braintree, Mass., for improvement in Shoe Pegs. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Henry G. Hall, of Kirkersville, Ohio, for improvement in Posts for Telegraphs, &c. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Christian V. Queen, of Peekskill, N. Y., for improvement in Queen's Portable Forge. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To John W. Phelps, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Spino-abdominal Supporters. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To John Maxson, of De Ruyter, N. Y., for improved Door Spring. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Henry Van Dewater, of Philadelphia co., Pa., for improvement in Shutes and Water Wheels. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To John G. Hall, of New York, N. Y., for improved method of Attaching Tillers. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Gustavus A. Nicolls, of Reading, Pa., for improvement in Locomotives. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To John Young, of West Galway, N. Y., for improvement in Washing Machines. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To A. L. Lyman & M. W. Baldwin, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improvement in Fountain Pen Holders and Nibs. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Reuben A. Holmes, of New York, N. Y., for improvement in Harness Buckles. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Rodolphus Kinsley, of Springfield, Mass., for improvement in Locks and Escutcheons. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Harvey Law, of Wilmington, N. C., for improvement in Machinery for Planing Rived Staves. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Nathaniel Waterman, of Boston, Mass., for improvement in Refrigerators. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Henry L. Pierson, assignee of John Crum, New York, N. Y., for improvement in the Screw Treading Machine. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Thomas Glasco, Wilmington, Del., for improvement in Saddle Trees for Carts. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

DESIGNS.

To A. Cox & Co., assignee of G. W. Ring & J. Crandell, of Troy, N. Y., for Design for Stoves. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

To Wm. Jackson assignee of J. W. Gibbs, of Albany, N. Y., for Design for Cooking Stoves. Patented Sept. 19, 1848.

A man should take care to shew himself affable and courteous to his domestics, for by this behavior he makes their condition more supportable to them. It is purely the effect of fortune that they are so low; and that we are above them.

quills are things taken from the pinions of one goose, to spread the opinions of another.

Mechanic's Advocate.

"THE LABORER IS WORTHY OF HIS HIRE."

ALBANY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1848.

One Dollar per Annum, in Advance.



NOTICE.

All letters intended for the *private* inspection of the Editor of this paper, should be endorsed on the outside "*Private.*" Business letters may be directed as usual.

To Agents.

Persons acting as Agents for the *Advocate*, are requested to forward funds to this office as fast as collected. Every little helps.

MECHANICS OF ALBANY! AROUSE!!

As yet we see and hear of no movement being made by the MECHANICS of this city, with reference to the approaching nominations of a Congressman, Senator and Assemblymen, in this district and county. Are they going to let the matter go by default? Do they regard these nominations as of too little importance to call from them either intelligent or combined action, or a firm, timely and judicious expression of sentiment? We can scarcely believe that the usually prompt and energetic Mechanics of Albany are really open to this rebuke; and yet this supineness seems to entitle them to it. Why are they not up and doing? Why are they not emulating the example of their Rochester brethren and friends? Albany is a very important point. Judicious action taken here, would not fail to exercise a healthy and salutary influence upon every part of the State, that is either suffering from fatal indifference or wilful blindness. This leads us to ask—Why is it that the Mechanics, as a general thing, must be spurred up to the important business of securing their own interests?

They seem to think of themselves, only when wide-awake friends talk loudly, and perhaps sharply to them, and urge them to the prompt performance of their duties. In this respect they are singularly unselfish, and singularly disposed, withal, to suffer to rest in quiet repose that great muscular arm of their's, which, whenever raised against their oppressors, fails not to fall upon them with a crushing, annihilating weight. Last year the politicians, always moving with their eyes opened wide to every self-interest, put in nomination a majority of their own true friends, and by cunning management, not only got them nominated, but elected them with the votes of the Mechanics. The Mechanics asked of them the enactment of a just and righteous law, for the protection of their rights, interests and health, and they refused! and talked, lobbied, intrigued, and voted it down! They are coming that game again. The Mechanics know it. Already several of these false hearted legislators and pretended friends of Labor, are in re-nomination. Mechanics have laid still and looked on, suffering the mischief to be worked, without interposing an obstacle. They are the more culpable in this, for the reason that they pos-

sessed the power to prevent so great a wrong, so bitter an outrage. Their brethren of Rochester acted differently. They have not only scathed, but killed the serpent. You will not hear of the nomination or election in Monroe county, of any foe to the Mechanics or their interests. If our friends will do their duty promptly here, our Congressman, Senator and Assemblymen, six votes, may be their pledged friends; men who will be placed in positions which will enable them to do a great deal of good.

We urge this matter upon the attention of our friends again, because we feel that it is one of vital importance to them. If the enemies of the *Ten Hour Law* triumph again this winter, the mischief will be permanently accomplished, and their interests will be rudely trampled under the feet of Wealth, Capital and Intrigue. If the *One Hundred and Twenty Thousand Mechanics* of New York remain asleep and indifferent, *Twenty Thousand* Politicians and Demagogues will triumph over them again!

Apprentices and Journeymen.

Journeymen and apprentices spend a deal of precious time most foolishly. They have many leisure hours which they might devote to practical improvement or mental acquirements. They work hard, to be sure, but is there not as much recreation to be found in conning the pages of a good book, or looking practically into the mysteries and curiosities of arts, sciences, and every branch of useful mechanics, as in lounging about the streets, rolling nine-pins, and spending time, money, health and character, in play-houses, taverns, low grogeries, cock-pits and race-courses? There is everything substantial and valuable to be gained in mental pursuits, such as are open to every young journeyman or apprentice in our country; but in the pursuits and habits of an opposite character, everything is to be lost, and nothing gained. The former cannot fail to make them respectable men and valuable mechanics; the latter course is just as sure to bury their reputation, blast their hopes, and destroy, sooner or later, their usefulness in their respective vocations. The history of the industrious classes is crowded on every page with innumerable and most melancholy instances, which prove the truth of our remarks. It is a solemn fact, and every day we are pained with the observation of new and startling confirmations. It is sickening indeed, to see a young, active, intelligent, healthy mechanic, choosing, at the outset of his career, paths which lead only to disreputable connexions, detestable habits, dissipation, disgrace and poverty. It is, however, of so common occurrence as to pass almost without comment or rebuke!

How strange it is that a man will, if left unguided and uncontrolled, pass by the open door of the Lecture Hall or the Library, and rush to the Theatre or the Tavern. And yet, it is no more strange than true.—Whose fault is it? This is a serious question, though not a very difficult one. In nine cases out of ten, the unguarded son of toil is not himself to blame. The fault may, too often, be traced back and laid at the doors of parents, guardians and employers. They, the natural or constituted trainers, directors and controllers of children, wards and apprentices, are, in the great majority of cases, entirely responsible, through neglect or bad management, for their future conduct. This should teach them the vital importance of correct training, good advice and judicious example. Let these be looked to and enforced in time, and in the proper manner, and we shall soon see the theatre, the race-course, the gin-shop and the cock-pit, deserted by apprentices and journeymen, and hear of libraries supported by them, lectures patronised by them, and in their riper years, of places of high trust and responsibility oftener filled by them. The evil, though a great one, may be almost entirely eradicated, by digging it up by the roots while it is a manageable sapling. Remedy it, and how immeasurably would the great and

sinewy class of mechanics be elevated in the scale of society, and how wonderfully and wholesomely would their influence be increased and their distinctive character enhanced. This proper direction to all its members, the more general infusion of education, and practical, scientific and useful knowledge, is all the mechanics need to raise them, as a class, to their true elevation.

The post office address of Bro. A. Hanna, for the present, is at *Fulton*, Oswego county, N. Y.

Written for the Mechanic's Advocate.

The Standard of Success.

Few know of life's beginnings—men behold The goal achieved. The warrior, when his sword Flashes red triumph in the noonday sun; The poet, when his lyre hangs on the palm; The statesman, when the crowd proclaim his voice And mould opinion to his gifted tongue; They count not life's first steps, and never think Upon the many miserable hours When hope deferred was sickness to the heart.

L. E. L.

Our disposition to select a standard of success rather adapted to our inclination than capacity, and to attempt its attainment by an injudicious hastening of the ordinary means, or by the introduction of new and over-sanguine methods, is a fact which has attained the unenviable familiarity of a national trait. We involuntarily strive for the great and lofty, forgetful of the many minor objects which fill the great chasm of existence. We think only to excel, surpass, to overtake and outride our fellows on the great race course of Life. We make a goal of our own, and, mounting the unbri-dled steed of Fancy, too often bite the dust of disappointment. We adjust in the imagination the standard of success to be attained, without duly deliberating and deciding upon the certainties and uncertainties, the probabilities and improbabilities, the possibilities and impossibilities, with all the catalogue of relations which the matter necessarily involves. The standard, reared in ignorance and vanity, and sought to be attained in haste and indiscretion, too generally droops beneath the pressure of experience and time.

We esteem these truths to be, materially, the results of the perversion of two great principles of general predominance in this section of our Western Hemisphere. The one is, *individual importance*—the other, *speed*. The perversion of the first principle will develop itself in the adoption of a too elevated and magnified standard of individual success—the perversion of the second will so operate as to secure the adoption of injudicious and unwholesome means to the contemplated purpose. Thus, education, association, government, indeed, every thing which is calculated to fortify or further the noticed principles, are, to a certain extent, necessarily rendered subservient to the results of which we have spoken. And it will be needless to remark that it is not against these actual principles that we labor, but against their present and prevalent perversion, as demonstrated in the pernicious ranges of individual feeling and action.

This system of selecting so extreme a ratio of personal ambition and happiness has been of the most deleterious tendency, and during its prolongation, will, in a corresponding manner, continue to develop its ill and melancholy results. Let it not, however, be understood that we would blight and blast all these fond and tender longings, so earnest and so early, or that we would obscure with a shadow too deep, too dark, those glowing, glorious visions which are wont to form Youth's Future. We would not that they, to whom the revelations of future life are familiar subjects of contemplation, should indulge in dreams too bright and beautiful for the dark and terrible realities of life, so that they may not awake only to a consciousness of their misery. We would that they might weigh their hopes and apprehensions in the scale of probability and let their mutual points denote the standard for which

they will strive. The recommendation is endorsed by policy.

It cannot be truly urged that, in the event of an individual determining upon a degree of attainment inferior to that to which he was actually entitled, he sacrifices all beyond the given limits. To this objection we oppose two others—firstly, that with the exaggerated notions natural to youth, even when tempered by salutary restraints, they will not prescribe for themselves too limited a field, and secondly, that the resolution to secure a given degree of wealth, or honor, or happiness, does not preclude the possibility or propriety of attaining a greater.

But, it may be urged, such a careful consideration of relative results might induce the adoption of a business pursuit less subservient to the interests of the individual than he would otherwise have selected. To this objection, again, we oppose the first of the foregoing, and in many cases, the second will also apply. And, finally, where one case of individual detriment would arise under the operation of the rule, its exercise would avert the existence of hundreds. Is not the balance of the argument vastly in our favor?

We crave the indulgence of the reader in having thus extended, and in thus extending, an article inculcating a course which, though in its necessity men will generally acquiesce, is, nevertheless the daily subject of practical violation and abuse. An inordinate ambition is a prolific soil for bearing evil fruits. The prevalent practice of alike desiring and endeavoring to attain an unapproachable degree of prosperity, pecuniary, political, intellectual, or of whatever character it may be, is an evil of terrible, of most momentous magnitude. Its too frequent results, (immediate or remote) are, inebriation, gambling, forgery, insanity, despair, suicide. A catalogue, melancholy, yet not minute!

Ah! it is a melancholy and bitter thing, for the young spirit to wake from those dreams in whose loveliness it has delighted to revel, and has revelled so long—dreams from which 'twere better ne'er to wake—to Care's cruel consciousness, to Life's terrible realities. It is a sorry thing and sad, to break away from the bright and beautiful of the ideal to the dark and unlovely of the real and practical. Never did we listen to those impassioned aspirations, that sometimes burst from the glad lip of youth, without an inclination to exclaim, "Sleep on, sweet spirit, sleep on. Too soon shalt thou know all. Too soon shall the veil be removed that shall bid thine eyes to gaze on scenes that shall bedew them with tears. List to the strains that would lull thee; rest in the repose Hope hath brought thee! Time hath yet too much to tell and to teach thee!"

In Youth's loved Springtime, in Fancy's bloom and Hope's blossoming, while yet we linger among its pleasant pathways, or delight in the fragrance of its flowers—while we list to the music of its fountains and the melody of its groves—while all is beauty beneath and around, and all is brightness above, how readily we believe that Life is a perpetual Spring. How fond is the belief that we ever shall chase those glad butterflies and watch those bright clouds. Ah! we shall chase those butterflies with wandering feet and weary, and we shall turn to those bright clouds, but to see them blacken and their shadows come, for they shall be fraught with the lightnings that scathe, and the thunders that confound us. The Seasons come. We stand in Autumn, whose wild winds sweep swiftly, sadly past us. The gay foliage of Hope withers, it dies; it falls upon our path. We forget our beautiful rainbows, we turn away from our bright butterflies. The promises of our early Eden are recalled with shame and banished with sorrow. The glorious vision fades away, even as the dew of the morning, that glisteneth and is gone. Fancy yields to Fate. Storms and darkness are upon us. Slowly and sadly we settle down, into the dull, the neglected common place of life!

Oh! if on earth's waste has a scene that is sad and a music that is melancholy, it is the sight of a young man, once so ardent and now so altered, trembling upon the

threshold of Despair, and the strains bursting from his heart, bowed and broken with its anguish, "ye have taken away my idols!"

News Items.

INDIAN WAR.—The Houston Telegraph states that the Camanches and other Indians of the Texas frontier intend to commence hostilities at the close of the season.

⚡ An iron jail has been manufactured in Pittsburg for the town of Eddyville, in Kentucky, and sent to its destination by a steamboat. It has been recommended to build iron houses in Pittsburg to replace those destroyed by the fire in that place.

⚡ The Sugar crop of Louisiana has been so extensively injured that it is estimated only about 150,000 hogheads will be gathered.

⚡ In England, in the early part of last Aug., ten men, (eight of whom have left widows, with twenty-nine children,) and four boys, were killed by an explosion of fire damp, at Murten Colliery. The men were working with naked candles.

⚡ The largest steam engine in the world was built by Fox & Co., of Cornwall, England, and is employed by the Dutch to drain Harlaem lake. It elevates one hundred and twelve tons of water ten feet at each stroke, and will discharge 1,000,000 tons in 25 1-2 hours; it consumes but 1 1-2 pounds of coal per hour for each horse power.

⚡ Mr. Jenkins, the editor of the Vicksburgh Sentinel, was killed recently in the streets of that place in a political quarrel.

⚡ Hydrophobia is now defying the whole medical faculty of Philadelphia. They have consulted and prescribed in vain, for Mr. Cornelius Weeks, who is suffering from the disease at the Hospital. All that medical skill could do has been done, without the least benefit. He is about forty-nine years of age, and a man of family.

⚡ Frederick, son of Henry R. Tracy, editor of the Connecticut Fountain, was drowned at Little Falls, near New Haven, on Tuesday.

⚡ Jacob Mann blew out his brains in the streets of Philadelphia on Tuesday. He was at the time in the hands of the sheriff's officers.

⚡ The number of deaths in the city of New York, for the week ending Sept. 23, was 232.

Foreign Intelligence.

Arrival of the America.

The steamship *America* arrived at New York on Friday afternoon last. She left Liverpool on the 16th ult. We copy the following items from the Age of Reason:

IRELAND.

Recent letters and papers from Dublin contain some news which is rather startling. The southern districts of Ireland have again broken out in revolt.

On the night of the 12th instant, there was a partial rising in Waterford. The first outrage was the stopping of the mails near Waterford, which, however, were ultimately allowed to proceed.

An attempt has been made to blow up the bridge at Grannay, over the Suir, and thus impede the advance of the military. The police and a body of the insurgents have had a brush at Portlaw; the latter are said to have retreated after ten rounds, leaving two killed.

The news of the affair at Portlaw was received with much exultation. Three hundred men are said to have left Clonmel, in small parties, to join the insurrection. Two were arrested by the patrol, and pikes and provisions for three days, were found upon them.

The bells of Kileash and Ballyline rang for an attack on Carrick-on-Suir; but a messenger came out, stating that there were soldiers coming (the 85th), and consequently the attempt was not made.

It was rumored in Cork that the bridge of Waterford had been blown up, or otherwise destroyed.

It was also rumored that the bridge of Graneferry,

about a mile from the city of Waterford, and on the road to Carrick, had shared the same fate.

The troops are rapidly marching towards the infected districts.

The main body of the insurgents, said to be 4,000 strong, is encamped on Aheny Hill, in the county of Tipperary, but immediately adjoining the slate quarries. The position is an extremely strong one, and every possible measure appears to have been taken to add to its security.

There is no doubt that leaders of some military experience are in the camp, and the peasantry are being regularly drilled. They are chiefly armed with pikes.

ENGLAND.

The Chartist districts continue quiet, but the police authorities are still active in watching the leaders, and arresting all against whom there is the slightest charge.

FRANCE.

Our latest advices from Paris are not very satisfactory. The Socialists are mustering their strength, having been very much dissatisfied with a speech made by M. Thiers. Government, it was supposed, would close the club.

It is thought the Red Republicans will carry the Paris elections.

SAXONY.

Serious riots have taken place at Edonbourg, but they were not of a political nature. The manufactories have been destroyed by the workmen—during which a conflict took place; 15 men were killed, and the communal guard driven away.

SPAIN.

Pavia had resigned the government of Catalonia, in consequence of ill health. The Carlist force at present in arms against the government in that province, is estimated at nine thousand men.

HUNGARY.

The sanguinary atrocities stated to have been perpetrated at Weiss Lerehen, on the 20th August, are fully and fearfully confirmed.

New Meldovia was attacked by the insurgents on the 21st, and burnt to the ground.

A battle took place near the Roman encampments, between Ternim and Serek. It lasted two days.

The Hungarians, under the command of Messaros, were driven from their position, and thrown back upon Old Kerr, where General Bechthold succeeded in rallying the fugitives.

Since that time, on the 2d ult., a combat took place at Perlach, in which the Hungarian troops succeeded in storming the camp of the insurgents, taking seven pieces of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

THE CHOLERA.

Advices from Athens are to the 29th of August. The only matter of importance by this mail, is the appearance of the cholera in one of the Greek islands.

Since it has got to the islands, it will not, it is feared, be long in reaching the shores of the continent.

Great Fire at Galena, Ill.

Galena (Ill), Thursday, Sept. 28.

A destructive fire broke out here yesterday, which, before it could be got under, destroyed a whole block of dwellings, stores, and &c., bounded by Washington, Main and Beach streets. The loss is stated to be very great. The origin of the fire has not been clearly ascertained.

Late from Santa Fe.

The St. Louis Republican announces the arrival in that city on the 22d Sept., of F. X. Aubrey, direct from Santa Fe, having made the trip in the extraordinary short time of a fraction over ten days—a distance of full 1,200 miles.

Gen. Price and staff were water bound at the Pawnee Fork; also, Major Donaldson's division of Illinois volunteers, and Lieut. Cooley, of Col. Gilpin's command.

He met Governor Lane en route for Oregon, at Council Grove.

Mr. Aubrey thinks that the first detachment of Gen. Price's command will reach Independence about the 1st of October, and the whole military force may be expected to arrive by the 15th.

From an extra issued from the office of the *Santa Fe Republican*, and dated on the 12th Sept., we gather the following items of information:

Company H, 1st Dragoons, commanded by Lieut. Buford, from Fort Gibson, arrived at Santa Fe on the 9th inst., all in good health. Lieut. Buford passed over a hitherto untravelled route, which he considers the

best and shortest between the United States and Santa Fe.

Mr. Alexander H. McKinstry, formerly of St. Louis, died at Santa Fe on the 9th inst. His remains were embalmed and will be brought to the States next spring.

Bt. Lieut. Col. Washington, appointed, it is said, civil and military Governor of New Mexico, was expected at Santa Fe on the 20th Sept. He left Chihuahua on the 25th of Aug., with two companies of dragoons and one of artillery, for the department of New Mexico, and five companies of dragoons for California. The *Republican* hopes that he may soon reach there, as it is impossible for 200 men to garrison and protect so extensive a territory from the savages.

Maj. Beall, of the United States dragoons, was in command of the military force in New Mexico. He had received petitions from Taos, Peralto, Albuquerque and other points, asking for troops to garrison the frontier, as the inhabitants were in constant danger, from the daily incursions of the Indians, who continued to murder them and drive off their stock. The small force left to garrison the country made it impossible for Major Beall to comply with these requests.

A young man by the name of Russell was killed by the Apache Indians, about the 1st of Sept., at the foot of the Taos mountains. In company with another discharged volunteer he was going to Taos, when they were attacked by the Indians. Mr. R.'s companion escaped unharmed.

Major Deall, in command of the 9th Military Department, has issued an order, permitting Diego Archuleta, the leader of the Taos Revolution, to return to his family and friends, without molestation from any quarter.

Gen. Price and Staff left Santa Fe on the 26th ult. The crops throughout the country are said to look fine, and to bid fair to yield a beautiful harvest to the growers. A much larger amount of grain has been planted this year than in any previous season.

Female Department.

Female Conspiracy—Eastern Females invading the West.

We have observed, says the St. Louis *Reveille*, for some time past the operations of a New England society ostensibly established for the purpose of supplying the west with female school teachers, and after patient investigation we have discovered that it is neither more nor less than a society for educating young ladies in the art and mystery of catching western bachelors, and coaxing them into matrimony—western girls do you hear that? It is one of those shrewd movements characteristic of Down East. A number of ladies of Boston, headed by Miss. Beecher, have discovered that the increase of females east, in ratio to the marriageable men, is nearly as two to one, and this great disproportion is productive of much misery among females. They are driven to labor with the needle for a set of heartless speculators, who, taking advantage of the abundance of applicants, reduce their wages to the lowest point at which the victim of competition can possibly exist. Frequently their earnings will not support them, and they are placed in such distress as to be forced to seek assistance any where—if they are handsome, the aid is readily proffered, but at the expense of virtue. Many, alas, too many, who see no outlet of escape—who are beset with want, and environed with temptation, throw themselves into the arms of present relief, and are lost forever. It is to save those who are exposed to these evils, or who stand no chance of getting a husband at home, that has induced the philanthropic Miss. Beecher and her female friends, to found this society, for supplying the west with "school marms."

It is certainly time to do something for those who have hitherto been driven to a subsistence obtained by the needle, and the movement has been lightly commenced in Yankee land, for we perceive that a Yankee has invented a sewing machine which plucks from the laboring female her last honest resource from starvation. The scheme of sending the girls to the west is a commendable one, and the mode of preparing and introducing the girls, is in every way characteristic of good sense and Yankee ingenuity. In the first place

the young school marm is made, at home, a capital house-keeper—she can cook more wholesome food than a French professor of the art, and with a sixth of the outlay on the materials which compose the sauce of her dishes. If a thanksgiving dinner, or any extraordinary occasion calls upon her skill, she has the ability to make a spread which might soothe the ruffled temper of an emperor. and, added to all these paramount qualities of a good housewife, she is intellectually cultivated. To give her a good position, she is introduced to the west as a school marm; well, a pretty intelligent school marm has always been a temptation to bachelors, and the first quarter of the new school scarcely closes before she is promoted to a select academy, where the scholars are all in prospective. Another Yankee girl is sent out to fill the vacancy, and she follows the path of her blushing predecessor, and a third takes charge of the school. Now a centre is formed, from which the chance for Yankee girls to obtain husbands, radiate with astonishing effect. The two married school marms, having homes of their own, can invite their sisters out to see them, and help take care of little Bill, and the first thing you know, the sister has a little Bill of her own, and thus the work goes bravely on, the west obtains a bright race of intelligent mothers, and those left in the east have their chances for matrimony sensibly increased. It is a great scheme—we may say it is the great scheme for tying one portion of the Union to the other, and after a few years more of successful operation, the dissolution of the Union will be utterly impossible. Our western girls have powerful rivals to contend against, but they have nothing to fear—especially where they have money sufficient to make matrimony an object to some gay bachelor.

"Vive la belle Beecher," and her "school marm" system.

AN ACT

To regulate the Hours of Labor and prevent Oppression.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. In the absence of a previously written specific contract to the contrary between the contracting parties, which contract must have been signed, in presence of one or more witnesses, by the party employed, ten hours shall in all cases constitute a legal day's labor.

§ 2. It shall not be lawful for any public officer or other person or persons acting under the authority of this State, to exact more than ten hours service or labor in any one day from their laborers, mechanics or other employers, and in all contracts made under the authority of this State, in the execution of which hired labor or service may be necessary, there shall be inserted a provision making the employment of laborers or other operatives for a longer term than ten hours in any one day, unless some strong apparent necessity shall demand it, a forfeiture of such contract.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for any person employing apprentices or other minors to exact from them more than ten hours service in any one day, or more than sixty hours in any one week, and any violation of this provision shall annul any indenture or contract existing between the party so offending and the parents or guardians of the apprentice or minor so oppressed.

§ 4. It shall not be lawful for the owner or owners of any cotton, woolen, silk, paper, bagging, flax or other factory, or for any person acting for or under the authority of such owner or owners, to employ children under thirteen years of age in any such factory or factories under any circumstances or pretext whatever.

§ 5. Every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, shall, in addition to the other penalties herein contained, pay a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars for each offence, one half to be paid to the person so overworked, and the other half to be paid to the overseers of the poor of the county in which the offence shall have been committed, to be collected as debts of the same amount are at present recovered.

§ 6. This act shall take effect immediately.

AYES.—E. C. Benedict, Isaac Benedict Bowen, Bowie, Brewer, Brigham, Calhoun, Campbell, Charles, Chase, Church, Cross, Davis, Ellmore, Garrison, Haslett, Hazen, Heaton, Hull, Irish, Keith, Little, Maxson, Meech, Myers, Osborn, Palmer, Parker, E. W. Peck, Phoenix, Pruyn, Rodman, Saunders,

Schermerhorn, Spencer, Stewart, Stevens, Toll, Treadway, Truesdell, Underhill, Wager, Walsh, Wheeler, Willet, J. V. Peck, Winslow.—47

NAVS.—Ashley, Bailey, Beach, Brinkerhoof, Brother, Buck, Bush, Case, Chamberlain, Cheney, Chipman, Chubb, Collins, Comstock, Converse, Crocker, Curtis, Fenn, Feeter, Fisk Goodrich, Hurd, Jessup, J. G. Johnson, Kennedy, Lapham, Martin, Mattice, Merry, Miller, Nowlan, Parsons, Payn Pray, Ransom, Rapelje, Raymond, Richards, Rose, Sheldon, Wessel, S. Smith, W. Sydney Smith, Sneden, Thompson, Tuthill, West.—46

ABSENTEES.—Bowman, Brooks, Butrick, Cobb, Coe, Dennison, Dox, Gay, Glass, Grant, Hammond, Hollister, Holmes, Houston, M. Johnson, M. H. Johnson, Kendall, Lee, McCarty, Matthias, Mersereau, Pardee, Pettit, Reamer, Severance, Slade, L. Smith, Spaulding, Speaker, Titus, Totten, Townsend, Upham, Vincent, Weeks.—35

Life.

BY CURRER BELL.

Life, believe, is not a dream
So dark as sages say;
Oft a little morning rain
Foretells a pleasant day.
Sometimes there are clouds of gloom,
But these are transient all;
If the shower will make the roses bloom,
O, who lament its fall?
Rapidly, merrily,
Life's sunny hours flit by,
Gratefully, cheerfully,
Enjoy them as they fly!
What though death at times steps in,
And calls our best away?
What though sorrow seems to win,
O'er hope, a heavy sway?
Yet hope again elastic springs,
Unconquered though she fell;
Still buoyant are her golden wings,
Still strong to bear us well.
Manfully, fearlessly,
The day of trial bear,
For glorious, victorious,
Can courage quell despair!

MARRIAGES.

At Geneva, on the 26th ult., by Rev. Stephen Porter, JULIUS H. BANCROFT, Esq., of Toronto, Canada West, to Miss EMMA H. BARNES, of Geneva.

At Elmira, on the 19th ult., by Wm. Foster, Esq., HARMAN VAUGHN, to SARAH McMILLIN, both of the town of Erin.

DEATHS.

At Saratoga, on the 21st ult., RUTH, wife of Oliver Glean, aged about 51 years.

At Rochester, on Monday evening, the 25th ult., Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMS, aged 68 years.

AVERELL HOUSE,

(LATE AMERICAN)

Directly opposite the Railroad Depot,
UTICA, N. Y.

Charges reasonable. Good stable accommodations connected with the house. The attention of Mechanics and Tradesmen is respectfully solicited, as the Proprietor is determined his house shall combine all the comforts of Home, with all the luxuries of a First Class Hotel. Trusty porters constantly in attendance at the cars and packets. August, 1842. (5691) J. CLAPP

Wanted. A situation by a Pressman, who is competent to do all kinds of Book and Job Work. Inquire at No. 7 1-2 Broadway, next to the National Garden.

Blank Book Manufactory. THE Subscriber having his store, is prepared to furnish Blank Books of every description, such as Bank and Merchants' Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Up and Down Freight Books, Bill Receipt, Note, Cash and Lett. Books; Shipping Bills, Bill Heads, Bills of Lading, &c. &c., at short notice and on the most favorable terms. Also, a large stock of Blank Books kept constantly on hand. 93 E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

LOUIS THE 16th and the Court of France in the 17th Century, by Miss Pardoe.

The Bachelor of the Albany, by the author of "The Falcon Family."

Don Quixote De La Mancha, translated from the Spanish by Chas. Jarvis, Esq., new edition, with numerous illustrations; by Terry Johnson.

Old Hicks the Guide, or Adventures in the Cananche country in search of a Gold Mine; By Webber. For sale by E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla;

The most extraordinary Medicine in the world! This Extract is put up in Quart bottles; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures diseases without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient.

Great Spring and Summer Medicine.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other Medicine is, whilst it Eradicates disease, it invigorates the body. It is one of the very best Spring and Summer Medicines ever known; it not only purifies the whole system and strengthens the person, but it creates New and Rich blood; a power possessed by no other Medicine. And in this lies the grand secret of its wonderful success. It has performed within the past two years, more than 25,000 cures of Severe Cases of Disease; at least 5,000 of these were considered incurable. More than 3,000 cases of Chronic Rheumatism; 2,000 cases of Dropsy; 4,000 cases of General Debility and Want of Energy; 7,000 cases of the different Female Complaints; 2,000 cases of Scrofula; 1,500 cases of the Liver Complaint; 2,500 cases of disease of the Kidneys and Dropsy; 3,000 cases of Consumption; And Thousands of cases of disease of the Blood, viz: Ulcers, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Pimples on the face, &c. &c. Together with numerous cases of Sick Headache, Pain in the Side and Chest, Spinal Affections, &c. &c.

This, we are aware, must appear incredible, but we have letters from physicians and our agents from all parts of the United States, informing us of extraordinary cures. R. Van Buskirk, Esq., one of the most respectable druggists in Newark, N. J., informs us that he can refer to more than 150 cases in that place alone. There are thousands of cases in the City of New York, which we will refer to with pleasure, and to men of character. It is the best medicine for the Preventive of disease known. It undoubtedly saved the lives of more than

5,000 CHILDREN THE PAST SEASON.

As it removed the cause of disease, and prepared them for the Summer season.

UNITED STATES OFFICER.

Capt. G. W. McLean, member of the Legislature, and late of the United States Navy, has kindly sent us the following certificate. It tells its own story.

Rahway, Jan. 25, 1847.

A year since I was taken with the Influenza, and my whole system left in a debilitated state. I was induced to try Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and after taking two or three bottles, I was very much relieved, and attribute it entirely to the said Sarsaparilla. I have continued taking it, and find that it improves every day. I believed it saved my life, and would not be without it under any consideration.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion as their preparation of Sarsaparilla.

Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845.

Dr. Townsend: Sir—I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced, about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c.,

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

GREAT FEMALE MEDICINE.

Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a Sovereign and speedy cure for incipient Consumption, Hartness, Leucorrhoea, or Whites, obstructed or difficult Menstruation, Incontinence of Urine, or involuntary discharge thereof, and for the general prostration of the system—no matter whether the result of inherent cause or causes, produced by irregularity, illness or accident.

Nothing can be more surprising than its invigorating effects on the human frame. Persons, all weakness and lassitude, from taking it, at once become robust and full of energy under its influence. It immediately counteracts the nervousness of the female frame, which is the great cause of barrenness.

It will not be expected of us, in cases of so delicate a nature, to exhibit certificates of cures performed, but we can assure the afflicted that hundreds of cases have been reported to us. Several cases where families have been without children, after using a few bottles of this invaluable medicine, have been blessed with healthy offspring.

Dr. Townsend: My wife being greatly distressed by weakness and general debility, and suffering continually by pain and a sensation of bearing down, falling of the womb, and with other difficulties, and having known cases where your medicine has effected great cures, and also hearing it recommended for such cases as I have described, I obtained a bottle of your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and followed the directions you gave me. In a short period it removed her complaint and restored her health. Being grateful for the benefits she received I take pleasure in thus acknowledging it, and recommending it to the public.

Albany, Aug. 17, 1844.

Cor of Grand and Lydian sts.

OPINIONS OF PHYSICIANS.

Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from physicians in different parts of the Union.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations of the Sarsaparilla in the market.

H. F. PULING, M. D.

J. WILSON, M. D.

R. B. BRIGGS, M. D.

P. E. ELMENDORF, M. D.

Albany, April 1, 1846.

The following is from one of the most respectable physicians on Long Island:

Greenport, July 10, 1846.

Dr. Townsend: Dear Sir—It is with satisfaction that I say to you, that I have recently witnessed, in several cases, the most beneficial results from the use of your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Being engaged in the practice of medicine, I have presented it in several cases, and never without benefit. In the removal of disease arising from a deranged state of the digestive organs, jaundice, &c., it far exceeds any thing of the kind ever before offered to the public. You will please send me two dozen, &c. &c.

Respectfully yours

S. C. PRESTON, M. D.

This is to certify that we, the undersigned, practising Physicians of the City of Albany, have frequently prescribed Dr. Townsend's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and from its known qualities, would recommend it to the public for mercurial, scrofulous, and other cutaneous diseases, in preference to any of the advertised remedies now in use.

A. W. RUSSEL, T. P.

WM. B. STANTON, T. P.

Albany, April 2, 1846.

Principal Office, 126 FULTON Street, Sen Building, N. Y.; Redding & Co., No 8 State St. Boston; 105 South Pearl St. Albany; and by principal druggists generally, throughout the United States, West Indies and the Canadas.

None genuine, except put up in the large square bottles, which contain a quart, and signed with the written signature of G. F. TOWNSEND, and his name blown on the glass.

Sheriff's Office.

CITY AND COUNTY OF ALBANY, August 11th, 1846.—ELECTION NOTICE.—An election is to be held in the city and county of Albany, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, at which time will be chosen the officers mentioned in the notice from the Secretary of State, a copy of which is hereto annexed.

OSCAR TYLER, Sheriff.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, Albany, Aug. 10th, 1846.

Secretary of the Office.

To the Sheriff of the county of Albany.

Sir—Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State.

Thirty-six Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Charles Cook, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of John B. Gedney, whose term of service expires on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the 51st Congress of the United States, for the Thirtieth Congressional District, composed of the city and county of Albany.

Also the following County Officers, to wit: Four Members of Assembly; a County Treasurer; three Superintendents of the Poor, and a Coroner in the place of William H. Kearney, deceased, whose term will expire on the last day of December, 1849.

Yours respectfully,

CHRISTOPHER MORGAN,

Secretary of State.

Daniel H. Camp, Successor to Wm. Glad-

DING, No. 80 South Pearl street. Sign and ornamental Painting, imitations of wood and marble, gilding, glazing, &c. &c. Graining, with all its different varieties, beautifully executed, promptly attended to, at the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

MAMMOTH VARIETY STORE,

and house-keeper's emporium, No. 363 Broadway, Albany. The above extensive establishment has recently undergone very important alterations, and is now in the arrangement alone, a novelty and worthy of notice. It is indeed a desirable place of resort, where old or young may while away their leisure moments. The proprietor wishes it distinctly understood that he and his assistants are at all times happy to wait on visitors who call merely from curiosity—indeed, those citizens who will take the trouble to call, and when convenient introduce their friends (strangers in the city), for the purpose of examining his unique collection, will confer on the subscriber a favor, while he trusts to themselves the time will not be wholly lost.

(22) E. VAN SCHAACK.

NO MONOPOLY—EVENING LINE.

Through without Landing.



The Steam Palace RIP VAN WINKLE, Sam'l Schuyler commander, will leave the New Steamboat Landing, Broadway, first street below Hamilton, Sunday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Dunlap's Hotel, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN, 135 Fulton Street, between Broadway and Nassau, New York, \$2 & \$2 50 per week. Three Shillings per night.

The Question is often asked, WHEN SHALL I BE

SUCH TORMENTING DISEASES? With pleasure I will tell you. When you use a reasonable quantity of Doct. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock, and Wild Cherry. You can find it at A. Mosher & Co's manufactory, 47 & 49 Washington street, Albany, also with their authorized Agents throughout the United States and Canada. It is put up in Quart Bottles, and is one of the greatest discoveries of the age; its healing properties are so wonderful as to astonish the most eminent Physicians; it cures without sickening or debilitating, and is perfectly safe for old and young; it is also a safe and efficacious female medicine; it is pleasanter, cheaper, and more effectual than any like compound now extant.

HEAR THE SOUND FROM THE WHITEHALL DEMOCRAT.

The Editor says, Dr. Mosher's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, Yellow Dock and Wild Cherry, is highly recommended, and Physicians with whom we are well acquainted, and in whom we place the most explicit confidence, pronounce it one of the best panaceas of the age.

See other advertisements and circulars for other certificates.

Cheap Literature.—The subscriber is in the receipt of the new Works of the day as soon as published, and is now prepared to supply them on the most favorable terms, at wholesale and retail.

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

Paper Hangings AND PAPER BOXES.

H. D. HARRIS, Jr., No. 8 Green st., manufacturer and wholesale dealer in the above, keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of every article that can be called for in the above line of business, and will sell at lower prices than can be found this side of New York. The best of workmen kept to hang our paper.

J. & F. Cornelius, GREENBUSH SAW MILL,

Greenbush, N. Y.—J. & F. C. would respectfully inform their old friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to execute all orders in their line of business, with promptness and despatch. Lumber sawed any length, from five to sixty feet.

To the Ladies.

Ladies if you wish to be suited with Hair work, call at H. Randall's Store, on the south-west corner of Pearl Street, opposite the Dundee Warehouse. You will find the best assortment in the city; his plain Frizzets are not to be equalled for workmanship, and the seams will defy scrutiny of the nicest observer to distinguish them from the natural parting of the hair, and he has also a large assortment of Fancy Goods viz: Bags, Purse, Steel Beads, Purse Herill, Worsted, Floss, &c. &c. N. B. is principal agent for Phalon's Hair Invigorator.

Cheap Millinery.

No. 81 1-2 South Pearl Street, (opposite T. B. Ridder's Tobacco Manufactory) Albany. The subscriber respectfully informs the Public that she has on hand an extensive assortment of Millinery suitable for the season, consisting of Bonnets, Ribbons, Feathers, French and American Flowers of all kinds, which will be sold at the most reasonable prices. Bonnets at all prices from \$2 to \$6. Bonnets Cleaned and Repaired to order. Cloak and Dress Making will also be attended to. By her experience and former success in the above business, Mrs. Clark hopes to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

71ms R. CLARK.

Fancy Bookbinding.

The subscriber is prepared to execute the Binding of every description, (such as binding Periodicals, Novels, Music, Harper's Pictorial Bible, Shakespeare, England, &c.) in all the various styles of the art, and at prices at least as low as at any other establishment in the country.

E. H. BENDER, 75 State st.

The Elements Subjugated.—THE WORLD CHALLENGED.—COMPE-

TION DEFIED.—COMPARISON SOLICITED with that incomparable Salve, METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR, for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Cancers, Piles, &c. This inestimable Ointment is of so much value and importance, that no family should be without it, even for a single day, as it is associated without fear of contradiction, the most certain cure for scalds and burns ever discovered. No burn or scald can happen, be the pain ever so excruciating, but instant relief is given to the sufferer; by the application of the ointment, the fire is quickly eradicated, and completely removed; and one of its most remarkable traits is, that it leaves not a trace of scum or scur, and that in so short a space of time as to be scarcely credited. The ointment is an efficacious remedy for all soreness and inflammation of the eyes, salubrum, and all cutaneous eruptions, cuts and cancers, as all inflammation is immediately relieved by its application. It is also a never-failing remedy for frost bitten limbs, and its efficacy in the cure of Piles is most safe and certain.

Its almost miraculous cures can be attested by numerous persons in the cities of New York and Albany, and their vicinity, as may be seen by referring to the numerous certificates in the possession of the proprietors at their Depot, a few of which they can only give here for want of room, but refer the public to their pamphlet, which may be had gratuitously of all their agents, and at their store, No. 84 Beaver st.

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT!—WONDERFUL CURE OF BURNS.

On the 4th instant, I, by accident, upset a camphine lamp on myself, which took fire and burned my hands, arms and face most horribly; my hands and arms were literally burnt to a crisp. My wife in assisting to extinguish the flames on me, caught her own clothes on fire, and burnt herself nearly as bad as I was. We immediately sent for a physician, who applied poultices, &c., the usual remedies, but to no purpose. The pain was so intense that it seemed impossible to endure it. I was unable to rest for two days and two nights. I had heard of "METZGER'S PAIN ERADICATOR" as a sure relief in such cases, and procured some of it, and after a single dressing the pain was removed in thirty minutes, and I was able to rest. In twelve days after using this salve, our burns were completely healed. I would strongly recommend every person, especially heads of families, to keep it in their houses, as we are all liable to get burnt or scalded. Albany, May 17, 1845.

HIRAM SPRUNG,

Residence No. 59 Schuyler street.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.**MOST ASTONISHING CURE ON RECORD.**

Albany, 23d May, 1846.

Messrs Perkins & Gardiner.—With feelings of most grateful satisfaction, I inform you of the situation of my infant son. When about three months old he was attacked with a disease, the nature or character of which we knew nothing. Believing it to be one of the many maladies to which infants are subject, some simple medicine was administered, but after a few days eruptions began to appear on his neck and face, which continued to spread until it had enveloped his entire head in one immense scab; he became perfectly blind and remained so for more than a month, and discharges of the most offensive character were literally poured from his ears, eyes, nose, and indeed from all parts of his face. While the disease was thus developing itself, physician after physician of very respectable character and standing were consulted. They pronounced it a very dangerous case of malignant scrofula; they each prescribed for him but without any visible effect, and gave it as their opinion that the child could not live much longer. The various Sarsaparillas and other popular medicines of the day were then tried, but with no better effect, the child became visibly worse, until at the end of three or four months we believed the case was utterly hopeless.

About that time a friend called to see me, and on being informed of the child's case and what had been done for him, he suggested a trial of your ANTI-BILIOUS AND ANTI-MERCURIAL SYRUP AND PILLS. Despairing of success and disgusted with quackery, I at first positively refused to have any thing more to do with nostrums of any kind, but from the confident manner and strong terms of commendation of your medicine, used by my friend, I was at last induced to make one more effort to save my child. I accordingly procured some of your medicine, and, incredible as it may appear, in four or five days the disease was visibly checked, and after using the medicine about three weeks, the scabs had healed and began to drop off, the discharge from his ears, &c., gradually ceased, his sight was restored, and now having used your medicine, and yours only, but about six weeks, I think I am warranted in saying my child is in a fair way of being permanently cured, and that I am justified in recommending it to all my friends and acquaintances, as there cannot be a doubt, that under Providence it has been the means of restoring my child to health.

Sworn before me this 26th day of May, 1846.

JOHN TAYLOR, Mayor of Albany.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT, 54 Beaver street, Albany, N. Y.

PERKINS & GARDINER, Sole Proprietors.

Sold by all Druggists in the United States and Canada.

For the Million.

WATCHES in all the variety of equipments, Real Jewelry, Diamond, Ruby, Coral, Turquoise, Cameos, &c. Pure silver ware tea sets, cups, forks, spoons, gold chains. Bort's telescopic spectacles, gold pens, etc. For sale at the usual Wholesale Prices by the single article at No 44 State st. the only opposition store in the line in this vicinity. The immense quantities manufactured, bought and sold, at this establishment enables the Proprietors to hold out such extraordinary inducements, positively from 15 to 30 per cent below the usual prices elsewhere, and will warrant, as their goods are of the most reliable quality. Please take our Number, 44 State st.

HOOD & TOBEY, Albany.

DAN'L L. WEAVER,

Keeps constantly on hand for sale, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS, PARASOLETTES, &c. No. 65 Green Street, Albany. D. L. W. keeps on hand and for sale, Black Silk Umbrellas, Black, Blue, Brown and Green Scotch and American Gingham. For Parasols, he has Turkey Satins, Green, Black, Brown and Changeable Silks. Makes to order various patterns, Scalloped, Fringed and Plain. Strict attention paid to re-covering and repairing. His prices will encourage industry at home, N. B. Corsets and Dress Bones for Dress Makers on hand for sale.

Fine Mess Pork,

the best the market affords, at

SMITH & PACKARD'S.

C. Carter,

No. 26 STEUBEN STREET, ALBANY. Would take this method of apprising his friends, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish horse carriages, &c., of the best. Terms as reasonable as at any other establishment.

71ms H. W. Allen

Mechanics Cheap Clothing Store.

H. W. Allen would respectfully inform the Mechanics of the city of Albany, and the public generally, that he keeps constantly on hand at his wholesale and retail clothing emporium, No. 425 Broadway, a large assortment of reasonable and serviceable clothing. All orders promptly executed and in the best and most substantial manner.

Albany, September 18, 1847.

42ms

Eggs—Fresh Eggs constantly on hand at

SMITH & PACKARD'S

Mechanics' Mutual Protection.



THE MECHANIC'S ADVOCATE

Is published weekly, at No 16 Commercial Buildings, Albany, N. Y.
 Terms one dollar per annum, in advance. Address
 JOHN TANNER, Publisher.

NOTICE.—The *Mechanics' Advocate* is the
 ORGAN of M. M. Protections U. S. A.; also of the State of New
 York. It is, therefore, very desirable that every member should be
 in possession of a copy.

DIRECTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

New York	
1 U. Lockport,.....Fri	31 Watertown,.....Wed
2 Rochester,.....Wed	32 Salina,.....Sat
3 Utica,.....Mon	33 Little Falls,.....Wed
4 Schenectady,.....Wed	34 Lansingburgh,.....Thurs
5 New York,.....Tues	35 New York,.....Thurs
6 L. Lockport,.....Mon	36 Danville,.....Wed
7 Brooklyn,.....Tues	37 New York,.....Wed
8 Poughkeepsie,.....Sat	38 Troy,.....Thurs
9 Waterloo,.....Fri	39 New York,.....Thurs
10 Troy,.....Wed	40 Middleport,.....Tues
11 New York,.....Tues	41 New York,.....Tues
12 New York,.....Tues	42 Rochester,.....Wed
13 Batavia,.....Tues	43 Saratoga Springs,.....Mon
14 Geneva,.....Thurs	44 Albany,.....Wed
15 S. Troy,.....Sat	45 Buffalo,.....Thurs
16 Buffalo,.....Tues	46 Whitesboro,.....Mon
17 Medina,.....Wed	47 Oswego,.....Tues
18 New York,.....Thurs	48 Theresa,.....Fri
19 New York,.....Mon	49 Elmira,.....Mon
20 Frankfort,.....Mon	50 Auburn,.....Wed
21 Albany,.....Fri	51 Newark,.....Fri
22 Albany,.....Mon	52 Canton,.....Fri
23 Rome,.....Sat	53 Oswego,.....Fri
24 Auburn,.....Thurs	54 Albany,.....Fri
25 Buffalo,.....Fri	55 Seneca Falls,.....Sat
26 Ithaca,.....Thurs	56 Jordan,.....Sat
27 Canandaigua,.....Thurs	57 New York,.....Fri
28 New York,.....Mon	58 Westfield,.....Fri
29 Penn Yan,.....Thurs	59 Port Byron,.....Sat
30 Syracuse,.....Fri	60 Brownville,.....Sat

Ohio	
1 Cleveland,.....Thurs	13 Canfield,.....Mon
2 Painesville,.....Wed	14 Salem,.....Tues
3 Massillon,.....Tues	15 New Lisbon,.....Sat
4 Akron,.....Thurs	16 Canal Dover,.....Fri
5 Ohio City,.....Wed	17 Ohio City,.....Tues
6 Cleveland,.....Tues	18 Navarre,.....Mon
7 Elvira,.....Wed	19 Youngstown,.....Wed
8 Warren,.....Sat	20 Ashland,.....Fri
9 Canton,.....Thurs	21 Mansfield,.....Sat
10 Cincinnati,.....Wed	22 Newark,.....Mon
11 Cuyahoga Falls,.....Mon	23 New Philadelphia,.....Sat
12 Wooster,.....Tues	24 Cincinnati,.....Sat

Michigan	
1 Grand Rapids,.....Mon	3 Jackson,.....Mon
2 Marshall,.....Wed	4 Albion,.....Wed
3 Hillsdale,.....Wed	

Pennsylvania	
1 Philadelphia,.....Fri	2 Pittsfield,.....Fri
Wisconsin Territory	
1 Milwaukee,.....Fri	2 Rochester,.....Fri

Agents in Protections.

We wish to procure the services of an active Agent in every Protection in the United States. As the Advocate is the only publication that interests itself on the subject of Mutual Protection we trust our wishes in this respect will be complied with. The following brethren have already been appointed:

New York,

- RILEY P. BUTRICK, Lockport, No. 1.
 FARRINGTON PRICE, G. S., Rochester, No. 2.
 WM. GILES, Schenectady, No. 4.
 H. HOWARD, Lockport, No. 6.
 PETER W. CLAYTON, Brooklyn, No. 7.
 S. W. CHILDS, Waterloo, No. 9.
 JOHN W. MALONE, Troy, No. 10.
 H. M. WARREN, Batavia, No. 13.
 L. S. DAILEY, Geneva, No. 14.
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 JONATHAN HOBART, Salina, No. 32.
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 G. C. DEANE, for New York City, No. 41.
 S. B. TERWILLIGER, Saratoga Springs, No. 43.
 HORACE E. HIGLEY, Oswego, No. 47.
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 JEROME B. MEAD, Alabama Centre.

Ohio.
 E. B. LACY, Cleveland, No. 1.
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 JAMES BAYLISS, Massillon, No. 3.
 JACOB T. MARTIN, Ohio City, No. 5.
 A. G. SEARLS, Cleveland, No. 6.
 R. CREIGHTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.
 E. L. BURTON, Cuyahoga Falls, No. 11.
 GEO. BOWER, Canal Dover, No. 16.
 ISAAC MATHEWS, Ohio.
 JAMES HOLMES, Ackron.

Michigan.

V. SHAW, Grand Rapids, No. 1.
 WM. R. MCCALL, Marshall.
 A. P. GARDNER, Albion, No. 4.

Wisconsin.

OSMOND BAILEY, Milwaukee.

Recent Elections.

PROTECTION No. 15, South Troy.—Thomas Carlin, s. p.; William L. Goewey, J. P.; Phillip Hogle, r. s.; Geo. Willis, f. s.; Samuel W. French, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 41, New York.—Jos. C. Dilkes, s. p.; Arthur B. Hauptman, J. P.; John McGlynn, r. s.; Michael B. Ray, f. s.; Abraham Fisher, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 24, Auburn.—R. S. Parish, s. p.; R. Sparks, J. P.; E. C. Hone, r. s.; A. Eggleston, f. s.; J. H. Parsons, TREAS.

PROTECTION No. 50, Auburn.—H. M. Stone, s. p.; H. N. Tompson, J. P.; E. Gallup, r. s.; J. O. Barber, f. s.; J. L. Sproatt, TREAS.

Troy, October 2, 1848.

BRO. TANNER.—I have the pleasure to inform you, and, through your excellent *Advocate*, the brethren throughout the State, of the organization of a new Protection, No. 61, in this city. It was instituted on Friday evening last, with 7 members. At present they will meet on the above named evening, in the Hall of No. 38, No. 308 River street. The officers elected and installed are as follows, viz:

Robert Green, s. p.; J. S. Washburn, J. P.; D. W. Sickels, r. s.; L. Stone, f. s.; Wm. R. Shaw, TREAS.

It is the design of the members of this protection, to carry out fully and unflinchingly the benign and paramount objects of our glorious institution—the elevation of the Mechanics, morally, mentally and politically.

Yours, respectfully,

J. S. WASHBURN, D. G. P.

We are again indebted to Bro. Bailey, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for an accession to our subscription list.

Troy, September 30, 1848.

FRIEND TANNER.—It was with much pleasure that I read in the *ADVOCATE* of to-day, the report of the proceedings of the Mechanics and Workingmen of Rochester. They have taken a noble stand, and their well-digested resolutions show that they emanate from men who know their rights and dare demand them, and furnish another proof (if it were wanting) that there is sufficient talent among the Mechanics and Workingmen, to fill with honor and dignity any office in our government.

Fellow laborers of Rochester, go on and prosper—and to the Mechanics and Workingmen of every city and town in our State I would say, go on and do likewise.

It is time we began to act for ourselves, since the men who were delegated to protect our rights, have proved themselves unworthy of the trust. We want no party organization; we ask no special favors; but we do say that 10 hours each day is enough for us to be compelled to labor; and it is long enough, Heaven knows, for the poor children of both sexes to be confined to labor in our factories. If proof is wanted for the assertion, I would say—look at their sallow complexions and meagre forms, as they issue from their prison-houses; and it too often happens that the lean and sickly body encloses a very contracted mind. If more exertion is not made to educate the rising generation, they can never appreciate the blessings of a re-

publican government; and, consequently, not knowing its value, they will make but little exertion to preserve it. It is the Mechanic and Workingman who increases the wealth of cities and states; it is the Farmer who chiefly adds to the wealth of rural districts, by husbandry, tillage and labor. A prosperous city shows a prosperous country; and a prosperous country (to remain so), must show a virtuous and happy people; who, in their turn, should show a wise and paternal government. But you cannot bring these things about without Education; and you cannot educate, without a portion of time being allotted for that purpose. Few minds are prepared for either moral or mental culture, after more than 10 hours labor per day. Now these are facts, but they are overlooked and forgotten, in the hot zeal of our partisan presses, who struggle with spasmodic impotence, to raise a false cry of "ruin," in order to obtain the spoils for a party of office-hunters.

Yours, truly,

TROY.

REGALIA:

At the Mammoth Variety Store,

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The subscriber is extensively engaged in the Manufacture and sale of every description of Regalia; Also in the sale of Velvets, Merinos, Satins, Ribbons, Quality Bindings, Gold and Silver Trimmings, &c. &c. of which he has always on hand a splendid assortment. Orders in the above line will be filled at short notice and at lowest prices. Work and materials in all cases warranted to give satisfaction.

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First rate Boots and Shoes, of all

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THE PEOPLE, that the subscribers has removed his Premium Chair Store to No. 288 River st., Troy, where he is constantly Manufacturing Curl maple & Fancy Chairs that are not to be beat for Beauty & Price; and has on hand an assortment of Cabinet Ware and Looking Glasses, also a Great Variety of Bedsteads, all of which he will sell Cheap for Cash. The subscribers will pack & ship Chairs for any part of the State or U. S., by sending an order with the Cash & directions. From \$12.00 to \$24.00 per dozen, and will warrant them to be made in the best manner and of the best materials.

Troy, April 21, 1848. ROBERT GREEN.

FULLER'S EXPRESS.—GEORGE FULLER has fitted up an Express Wagon for carrying parcels, packages and light freight, &c. He will forward to Whitehall, Burlington and Montreal, by Virgil & Rice; he will forward to Lansingburgh, Watertown, Stillwater, Saratoga, Schaghticoke, Easton, Union Village, Sandy Hill, Glenn's Falls, Pitsburgh, Hoosack, Bennington, Battleboro, Arlington, and Manchester. G. F. will attend to all business entrusted to his care, with punctuality and despatch. Orders left at COOKE'S News Office, 464 Broadway.

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Messrs. Burrows & Nellegar: Albany, Jan. 20, 1846. Gentleman—For a long time I have been troubled with an eruption on my face, and seeing your advertisement of Sarsaparilla, I thought I would give it a trial. I have used but one bottle, and find it to be all it represented. Being previously troubled with indigestion, I now find it entirely removed, and would recommend your fluid Sarsaparilla as an immediate relief for that disease. In fact, it acts as a charm with my constitution; as a purifier of the blood, it is without exception the best medicine I ever used.

Yours, &c.

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